

# REPORT

OF THE

## Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1959.

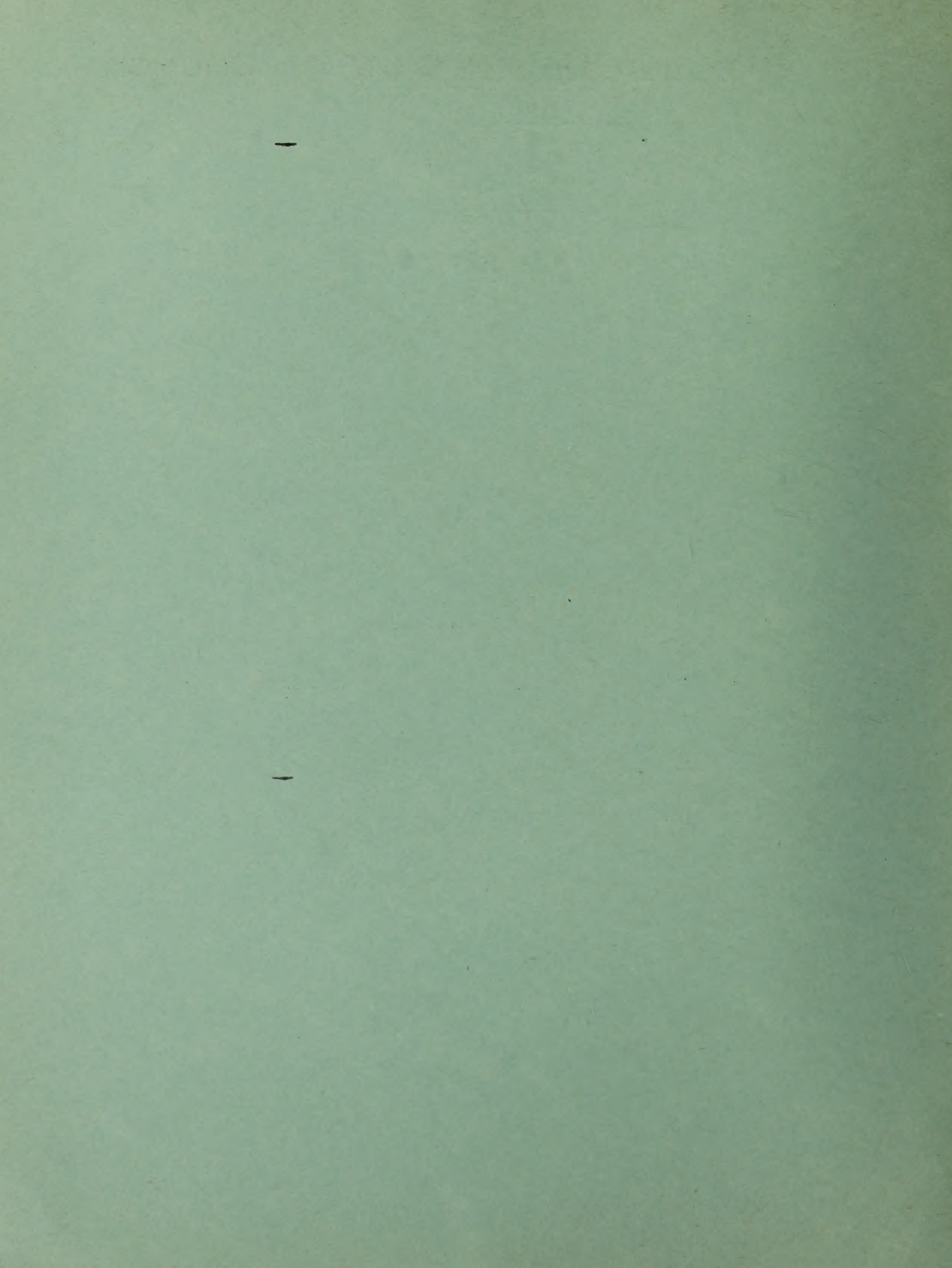
D. W. FOSTER, B.Sc., M.B. B.Ch. D.P.H.



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT  
CENTRAL CLINIC  
PONTYPRIDD

Telephone No. 2007





PONTYPRIDD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council

Councillor J.Howell Davies, J.P.

Health Committee, 1959-60

Chairman: D. W. G. Harry

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Councillor J.G.Anzani.  
Councillor D.G.Ball, J.P.  
Councillor J.R.Clayton.  
Councillor W.J.Cheeseman.  
Councillor H.G.A.Dark.  
Councillor John Davies.  
Councillor J.Howell Davies.  
Councillor Sam Davies.  
Councillor Gomer Evans, B.A.  
Councillor Richard Evans.  
Councillor H.Gardner.  
Councillor A.W.B.Higgins.  
Councillor C.H.James.  
Councillor Giraldus L.Jones.  
Councillor Stanley Jones.  
Councillor E.W.Peck.  
Councillor R.Price ..... Elected 28.9.59.  
Councillor Norman Randall.  
Councillor D.J.Richards, B.E.M.  
Councillor J.Stallard.  
Councillor W.J.Thomas, F.A.L.P.A.  
Councillor F.J.C.Warner.  
Councillor J.Warren, B.A., M.Sc., (Econ).  
Councillor A.R.Watkins.  
Councillor Mrs. G.Williams.  
Councillor J.Ll.Williams.

Councillor Ll. Hopkin - died 7.8.59.
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Clerk of the Council

Mr. Bernard M.Murphy, Ll.B.





Public Health Department,  
Ynysangharad Park,  
Pontypridd

September, 1960.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health  
Committee of the Pontypridd Urban  
District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Williams and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my  
Annual Report on the Public Health of the District for the year  
1959, together with the following comments:-

#### Death Rate

As usual the adjusted death rate for Pontypridd (14.38 per 1,000) is well above that for England and Wales as a whole (11.6). There must be many factors which contribute towards this, one of them being a higher proportion of inhabitants in this district, as compared with England and Wales, belonging to social classes IV and V, that is to say, semi-skilled and manual workers, who for one reason or another do not enjoy as long an expectation of life as say, civil servants and clergymen.

Other important contributing factors are the industrial diseases common in this area, and also the after affects of the years of depression. But from a local authority point of view the most important factor is housing. It cannot be repeated too often that this is the most important single environmental problem, and it is very fortunate that the Council is making every effort in various ways to alleviate it. I cannot help feeling that there are some people who do not make sufficient effort to help themselves - some families seem content to be somewhere on a long waiting list for a Council house when they could, with a little effort, buy a house of their own. I think if they realised what a disastrous effect poor housing can have on the health of the whole family some of them would make this extra effort. There is, after all, bound to be a limit to the number of families the Council can re-house during any one year.

#### Causes of Death

The commonest causes of the 528 deaths which took place during the year were diseases of the heart and blood vessels (280 - well over half the total) followed by cancer (79). People often ask me if these

September, 1900.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health  
Committee of the Portwyl District  
Council.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Williams and Gentlemen,

I have the honor to reply to your communication by  
annual report on the Public Health of the District for the year  
1900, together with the following comments:-

Death Rate

As usual the annual report for Portwyl (1900) is well  
per 1,000) is well below that for England and Wales as a whole  
(11.6). There must be many factors which contribute towards this,

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Cause of Death

The prominent causes of the 1900 deaths which took place  
during the year were diseases of the heart and blood vessels (280 - well  
over half the total) followed by cancer (73). People often ask me if there

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two diseases are on the increase. Well, the answer is of course that they are, but most of the increase is apparent rather than real. The reason for most of this increase is that the population as a whole is living very much longer than before (the expectation of life at birth is now about 70 years) and consequently we are falling victims more often to those diseases which tend to occur in middle or old age.

There is a real increase in coronary artery disease, and this is causing some concern. There is good evidence that the chances of contracting this disease can be reduced considerably by regular exercise and by moderation in eating and drinking so that one does not put on too much weight, ideally one should not gain weight with advancing age. In other words the golf course is an excellent place for preventing coronary disease, provided one does not linger at the 19th hole.

As far as Cancer is concerned, taking a single individual living to a given age, there is no greater risk of contracting it today than there was a hundred years ago (assuming the same number of cigarettes are smoked!)

It is interesting to note in passing that no less than 21 deaths were ascribed to Influenza, in spite of the fact that there was no serious epidemic during the year. On investigation it was found that in every case the death occurred in an elderly or chronically ill person, who presumably contracted the common variety of influenza which is always about in the winter months.

### Food Poisoning

A full note on this topic is contained in the body of the report, laying emphasis on the value of keeping food cool. Fortunately refrigerators are becoming increasingly used in business premises such as food shops, but they are not nearly common enough in the home. Cost cannot be the only factor as television sets are found in most homes. From a health point of view, a refrigerator should come long before a television, though no doubt the latter is more entertaining.

In conclusion, I should like to thank the Chairman of the Health Committee and the Members of the Council for their support and encouragement, the Officers of the other departments for their help and co-operation, and lastly the Staff of the Health Department for their enthusiasm and loyalty.

Yours obediently,

D.W.Foster,

Medical Officer of Health





Public Health Department Staff

Medical Officer of Health

D.W.Foster, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector

H.Ll. Birkett - ( Resigned - June, 1959)

W.N.Davies.

Public Health Inspectors

R.O.Hughes.

W.C.Griffiths.

Clerical Staff

M.Rees.

Joan Smitherem.

Hilary R.John.

Caretaker - Public Abattoir

R.J.Stroud.

Van Driver and Disinfecter

A.H.Seymour.





## SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS

Population (Mid-year, 1959) estimated by Registrar General .....	37,460.
Population (Census 1951) .....	38,633
Area (acres) .....	8,141
Number of inhabited houses 1959 .....	9,945
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1951) .....	11,022
Rateable Value (1st April, 1959) .....	£360,442
1d Rate Product for 1959-60 .....	£1,150

### Summary of Vital Statistics for 1959

#### Births

	Males	Females	Totals
Legitimate	286	283	569
Illegitimate	15	6	21
Total	301	289	590

Birth rate 15.75 (England and Wales - 16.5)  
(Adjusted Birth Rate - 15.12)

#### Deaths

Males 297. Females 231 - Total 528  
Death rate 14.10 (England and Wales - 11.6)  
(Adjusted Death Rate - 14.38)

#### Infant Mortality

	Males	Females	Totals
Legitimate	6	9	15
Illegitimate	1	-	1
Total	7	9	16

Infant Mortality Rate 27.12  
(England and Wales - 22.0)  
Neo-Natal Death Rate 20.34 (England and Wales - 15.8)

#### Still Births

	Males	Females	Totals
Legitimate	6	10	16
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	6	10	16

Still Birth Rate 20.6 (England and Wales 21.6)

Maternal Mortality - Rate - Nil.  
(England and Wales - 0.32)





VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE DISTRICT DURING 1959 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

Year	Population	Births		Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable deaths		Nett Deaths Belonging to the District			
		Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000	Of Non-Residents Registered in the District	Of Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 year of age		At all ages	
								Number	Rate per 1,000 Births	Number	Rate per 1,000 Population
1950	39220	600	15.3	598	15.2	207	122	31	51.7	513	13.1
1951	38460	661	17.9	693	18.0	212	94	26	39.3	575	14.9
1952	38340	565	14.7	561	14.7	177	77	15	26.5	461	12.0
1953	38200	579	15.2	591	15.5	25	79	11	19.0	645	16.9
1954	38140	618	16.2	622	16.3	177	98	22	35.6	543	14.2
1955	37980	523	13.8	653	17.0	227	109	20	38.2	535	14.1
1956	37700	537	14.2	561	14.9	193	98	10	18.6	466	12.4
1957	37590	585	15.56	537	14.3	142	132	17	29.06	527	14.02
1958	37550	579	15.42	486	12.9	127	123	14	24.18	472	12.57
1959	37460	590	15.75	528	14.10	146	143	16	27.12	528	14.10





GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY) - VITAL STATISTICS, 1959

	Estimated Population 1959	Births			Deaths			Infant Mortality		NeoNatal Mortality	
		Number of Births	Rate per 1,000 population		Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 population		Deaths under 1 yr.	Rate per 1,000 live births	Deaths under 4 weeks	Rate per 1,000 births
			Crude	Adjusted		Crude	Adjusted				
England and Wales		750,170	16.5	-	527,574	11.6	-	16,471	22.0	-	-
Administrative County	746,300	12,122	16.24	16.08	8915	11.95	13.86	341	28.13	255	21.04
Urban Districts	535,900	8,720	16.27	15.94	6438	12.01	13.93	251	28.78	188	21.56
Rural Districts	210,400	3,402	16.17	16.49	2477	11.77	13.54	90	26.46	67	19.69
<u>Health Division. Constituent Districts</u>											
Aberdare & Aberdare Urban	39,610	554	13.99	14.41	575	14.52	14.96	15	27.08	11	19.86
Mountain Ash-Mountain Ash Urban	30,540	520	17.03	16.86	357	11.69	14.03	14	26.92	14	26.92
Caerphilly & Caerphilly Urban	37,810	637	16.85	16.01	404	10.69	13.90	24	37.68	17	26.69
Gelligaer - Gelligaer Urban	36,200	648	17.90	18.44	390	10.77	13.57	18	27.78	16	24.69
Mid-Glam. - Bridgend Urban	14,780	277	18.74	17.80	166	11.23	12.13	4	14.44	3	10.83
Maesteg Urban	22,610	349	15.44	15.44	286	12.65	15.94	13	37.25	9	25.79
Ogmore & Garw Urban	22,010	361	16.40	16.40	257	11.68	14.13	8	22.16	5	13.85
Porthcawl Urban	10,550	148	14.03	13.89	134	12.70	11.81	5	33.78	5	33.78
Penybont Rural	37,610	714	18.98	19.74	513	13.64	13.50	16	22.41	11	15.41
Neath & District Neath M.B.	31,110	474	15.24	14.17	381	12.25	13.84	13	27.43	8	16.88
Neath Rural	41,480	606	14.61	14.32	489	11.79	14.86	15	24.75	9	14.85
Pontypridd & Llantrisant Rural	26,110	461	17.66	16.95	277	10.61	13.58	17	36.88	13	28.20
Llantrisant Pontypridd Urban	37,460	590	15.75	15.12	528	14.10	14.38	16	27.12	12	20.34
Port Talbot and Glyncoirwg Urban	10,030	189	18.84	18.46	114	11.37	16.26	10	52.91	7	37.04
Glyncoirwg. Port Talbot M.B.	48,680	934	19.19	18.23	490	10.07	13.29	24	25.70	19	20.34
South East Glamorgan Barry M.B.	42,310	802	18.96	18.20	438	10.35	11.39	17	21.20	13	16.21
Cardiff Rural	42,470	705	16.60	16.93	507	11.94	11.70	16	22.70	13	18.44
Cowbridge M.B.	990	9	9.09	9.45	11	11.11	11.55	1	111.11	1	111.11
Cowbridge Rural	19,150	339	17.70	19.65	144	7.52	13.08	10	29.50	8	23.60
Penarth Urban	19,480	290	14.89	14.74	255	13.09	12.04	8	27.59	5	17.24
West Glam. Gower Rural	12,000	161	13.42	14.09	151	12.58	11.70	4	24.84	3	18.63
Pontardawe Rural	31,580	416	13.17	13.30	396	12.54	13.67	12	28.85	10	24.04
Lluchwr Urban	25,730	364	14.15	14.43	314	12.20	14.27	8	21.98	5	13.74
Rhondda Rhondda M.B.	106,000	1,574	14.85	14.55	1338	12.62	14.64	53	33.67	38	24.14





## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### Water Supply

The Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board provides an ample and constant service of pure water to all houses and premises with the exception of a few scattered cottages and farmhouses on the borders of the Urban area.

All the water is treated by modern methods of chlorination and filtration, and it is possible to maintain, in all parts of the district, a reasonable supply even during periods of drought.

Bacteriological and chemical examinations of the water are carried out at all stages of its collection, treatment and distribution. These examinations are undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff, and they are in the main submitted by the above-named board "Spot" samples are taken periodically by the Public Health Inspectors.

The number of samples so dealt with during the year 1959 was:-

a. Bacteriological:

Raw Water .....	18
Treated water going into supply	38

b. Chemical:

Raw Water .....	2
Treated water going into supply	13

Reports on the above samples of treated water were satisfactory. The raw water was also of adequate purity.

The soft upland surface water, some 3,000,000 gallons a day, is treated at the Works with lime or chalk, raising the pH figure to 7.5, and then filtered and finally chlorinated and there is no action on lead. Additional supplies are obtained from the Taf Fechan Water Board, approximately 1,100,000 gls, and 200,000 from springs each day.

The number of houses supplied direct from the mains in Pontypridd is 10,313.





There are no stand-pipes in use with-in the Pontypridd area.

Miscellaneous samples were taken from mountain springs and streams; some were reported to be unsatisfactory in varying degree and appropriate action was taken.

The following statistics of the local rainfall for the year 1959 have been provided by the Joint Water Board. The rainfall was registered at Lanwood Reservoir, Pontypridd.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Inches</u>
January .....	7.93
February .....	0.46
March .....	5.45
April .....	4.40
May .....	1.46
June .....	2.89
July .....	5.34
August .....	2.24
September .....	0.47
October .....	7.69
November .....	8.76
December .....	15.62
	<hr/>
	62.71
	<hr/>

The average rainfall recorded at the above station for the past 43 years is 61.16.

#### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

A complete water-carriage system of sewerage, seventeen miles in length, controlled by the Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Sewerage Board, extends from the Rhondda area to the sea. All authorised inhabited houses in the Pontypridd Urban locality are connected with this main sewer, with the exception of approximately 100 dwellings which lie outside the statutory distance.



SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Summary of inspection and revisits in the course of routine work and "on complaint" during the year ended 31st December, 1959:-

Public Health Acts:		
First Visits	.....	544
Revisits	.....	686
Factories	.....	59
Public Abattoir	.....	421
Markets/Shops	.....	218
Infection Diseases	.....	18
Cinemas	.....	13
Disinfestation	.....	38
Smoke Nuisance	.....	5
Cafes	.....	20
Food Hygiene - Shops	.....	114
Defective drainage	.....	112
Certificate of disrepair	.....	22
Flooding	.....	3
Refuse Dumping	.....	12
Dairies	.....	7
Slum Clearance	.....	45
Caravans	.....	47
Miscellaneous (including interviews)	.....	379
Licenced Premises	.....	2
Canal Survey	.....	13
		<hr/>
		2778
		<hr/>

Sampling:

Milk	.....	164
Other Foods	.....	88
Frozen liquid Egg	.....	25
Water	.....	62
Tonic Wine	.....	2

Notices Served:

Informal	.....	224
Formal	.....	129





### PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

In the course of the year ended 31st December, 1959, 14 prosecutions were instituted by the Public Health Inspectors, as a result of non-compliance with the requirements of statutory notices served under the Public Health Act, 1936.

In 11 cases the work had been completed at the date of the hearing and the cases were withdrawn; in 2 cases Court Orders were made, and on the remaining charge the defendant was found guilty and fined £2.

### FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The Public Health Inspectors paid 59 visits to factories during the year and, in 11 cases notices were served to abate nuisances, these were subsequently remedied.

Generally all the factories were found to be in a satisfactory condition, and in no instance was it necessary to take legal action for the contravention of any of the provisions of the above Act.

The annual statement is attached as an appendix to this report.

### CREMATORIUM

The following particulars have been supplied by the Clerk of the Board:-

Cremations for the year  
ended 31st December, 1958 ..... 1634

Cremations for the year  
ended 31st December, 1959 ..... 1756

The cremations in 1959 show an increase of 122 compared with 1958,

It is interesting to note that by the end of 1959, cremations carried out in Pontypridd totalled 27,269.

### CAMPING SITES

No licences have been issued in respect of camping sites by the Local Authority; nor are there any sites within the area which are approved for this purpose.





## UNAUTHORISED CAMPING

Action against unauthorised moveable dwellings can be taken under the following provisions:-

1. Public Health Act, 1936 - Section 269.

This procedure is rather cumbersome and involves proving that the caravans have remained on the site for a definite period.

2. Glamorgan County Council Act, 1952 - Section 56.

Where it appears to a local authority that the amenities of their district are affected or annoyance is caused to residents by the presence of moveable dwellings, the local authority can make a complaint to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction.

3. Glamorgan County Council Byelaw, June 1950.

No person shall occupy a moveable dwelling within 300 yards of any house so as to cause annoyance or disturbance to the occupier of that house after being requested to move by the occupier, his servant or a constable acting on behalf of the occupier.

In December, 1957 a site in the Rhondda Ward was occupied by three moveable dwellings and preparations were made to deal with the matter under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936 but on the expiration of the 60 day period (27th February, 1958) the occupiers voluntarily left the site. No legal proceedings could therefore be taken as their destinations were not known.

## SCAVENGING

The collection of refuse and waste material during 1959 amounted approximately to 14,000 tons, an average of 55 tons per working day. Disposal is effected by controlled tipping on a site at Landraw - an angle dozer being used to spread the refuse and cover it down with inert material each day.



## RODENT CONTROL

One man is engaged full time to deal with day-to-day complaints and routine duties of rodent infestation.

The following tables give a summary of action during 1959:-

### Number of premises treated

<u>Rats</u>		<u>Mice</u>
36	Business Premises	10
370	Others	141
<u>406</u>		<u>151</u>
<u>    </u>		<u>    </u>

The sewers in the area were treated in March/April and October/November, 1959. In the March treatment, sausage rusk and zinc phosphide were the bait and poison and in October, bread mash and arsenious oxide were used.

This work was successful and is considered to have reduced the surface infestation to a fair degree.

## VERMINOUS PREMISES

The methods employed in this locality for dealing with verminous premises have been outlined in previous reports. The number of premises dealt with during the year under review was as follows:-

Council .....	32
Other dwelling houses	18
Other premises .....	<u>14</u>
	64
	<u>    </u>

This form of nuisance was not pronounced or troublesome in 1959.





### OFFENSIVE TRADES

The following offensive trades are established in the district:-

Rag storage and sorting .....	3
Fellmonger .....	1

### SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

Pontypridd possesses a municipal open-air swimming bath and a paddling pool situated in the Ynysangharad Park. The adult bath holds 460,000 gallons and the juvenile pool 180,000 gallons.

Water is supplied from the town mains, and is treated by a large capacity filtration and purification plant by chemical precipitation, filtration, aeration and finally chlorination by a break-point chlorination plant with a chlorine residual recorder. The juvenile pool is connected to the filtration plant of the adult swimming bath. The turnover period for both pools is eight hours.

48 samples of bath water were taken on 12 occasions for bacteriological and chemical examination and all were reported to be satisfactory.

The standard of water purity to be aimed at in a swimming bath is equivalent to that for drinking water. It will be appreciated that such a standard is a very high one particularly during periods when very large numbers of people make use of the baths, as happened during the excellent summer weather of 1959. It is particularly gratifying therefore to find that in every case, the samples taken were reported to be satisfactory. However, overcrowding must be avoided and there must be supervision in particular of the very young toddlers using the paddling pool.





## HOUSING

In the post war period, 1007 new houses have been completed and occupied. During 1959, 92 Cornish Unit new traditional type dwellings on the Glyncoch site have been completed and occupied. 36 - 2 bedroom, 3 storey traditional type flats were in course of erection at Holly Street, Rhydyfelin, Pontypridd at the close of the year.

Tenders were accepted for the following dwellings:-

a. Ynys Farm Site

36 - 1 bedroom flats.

b. Ynyslyn Road

16 - 2 bedroom flats.

c. Site adjoining Hawthorn Greyhound Racing Track, Hawthorn.

48 - 2 bedroom, 3 storey flats.

32 - 3 bedroom, 2 storey flats.

d. Glyncoch Site.

86 - 3 bedroom houses.

32 - 2 bedroom houses.

In addition, private enterprise has accounted for the following new dwelling houses during the year.

Houses completed .....	33
Houses commenced .....	23

## COUNCIL HOUSES

Particulars of the dwelling houses owned by the Pontypridd Urban District Council at the end of 1959 are set out as follows:-

Consolidated Housing Scheme .....	1613
Ynys Terrace .....	28
Gwernygerwn .....	12
Duffryn Houses .....	1
Taken over by the Council:	
Small dwellings Acquisition Acts, 1899-1923 and Housing Acts, 1923-1925 .....	25
19,20 and 22 Stow Hill .....	3
16 Broadway .....	1
	<hr/>
	1683
	<hr/>



### SLUM CLEARANCE - REHOUSING

With the exception of 13 aged persons whose re-housing was deferred pending accommodation becoming available at Rhydyfelin the Council completed the first and second period of its Slum Clearance Programme in the Autumn.

Generally, the transfer of the families was accomplished, without any great difficulty, in accordance with the plan of allocation according to family groups which had been prepared well in advance, but natural family changes which occurred during the twelve months of the building programme caused some last minute adjustments to the programme.

### SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

During the year, the Council approved a preliminary list of 129 houses for its third period Slum Clearance Programme.

While it must be acknowledged that slum clearance shall have a degree of priority in the Council's programmes, the Public Health Department urges the maximum provision for "general need" re-housing, and the third period total was designed not to exceed one-half of the Council's building programme.

### SLUM CLEARANCE - DEMOLITION OF VACATED PROPERTIES

As the re-housing of slum clearance families proceeded, it became apparent that some owners were not prepared, or did not appreciate, that they should completely demolish vacated properties. While some small clearance areas and individual houses had been effectively demolished and the sites cleared of all rubble, others were simply rendered uninhabitable by the removal of roof slates and timber which could be sold or re-used. The position is being carefully watched by the department.

### RENT ACT, 1957

During 1959, 26 applications were made for Certificates of Disrepair.

These were subjected to the procedure laid down in part II of the first Schedule of the Act.

The Council cancelled five certificates previously granted.





INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949

Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations,  
1949

The following registrations/licences were issued by the Pontypridd Urban District Council under the above regulations during the year 1959:-

Distributors	Dairies (Other than Farms)	Dealers		
		T.T.	Pasteurised	Sterilised
24	13	15	16	13

Pasteurising Plant.	Supplementary Dealers		
	T.T.	Pasteurised	Sterilised
1	5	5	5

Under Regulation 8 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, a distributor is required to be registered only with the local authority in whose area is situated the premises from which the milk is distributed.

In 1960 therefore, the Council will cease to register as distributors and supplementary dealers, all vendors who come into Pontypridd from neighbouring areas.

Milk (Special Designation) (Specified  
Areas) Order, 1954

Under the above Order, Pontypridd is included in a Specified Area, wherein it is illegal to sell by retail for human consumption any milk other than specially designated milk.





## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

The following is a summary of examinations carried out during the past year; all samples being submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff.

<u>Graded Milk</u>	<u>Nos. of Samples</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>
Pasteurised T.T.	1	1
Pasteurised	42	42
T.T.	9	9
Sterilised	4	4
Ungraded (Farm)	1	-

## ICE-CREAM PREMISES

At 31st December, 1959 there were 162 registered ice-cream retailers in this town. Of these, probably only three manufacture their own ice-cream, the majority preferring to purchase the ice-cream ready made, in hygienic containers, and maintaining it at the required temperature in refrigerators provided by the wholesaler.

These premises are regularly inspected by the Food Inspectors.

## FOOD PREMISES

The following statement sets out the totals of the various types of food premises within the Pontypridd Urban District:-

Butchers .....	38
Grocers .....	62
General .....	140
Confectioners .....	17
Fruiterers and Green- grocers .....	32
Chemists.....	14
Cafes and Restaurants ....	24
Fishmongers .....	5
Fish Friers .....	18
Bakeries .....	7



## ABATTOIR

Pending the final consideration of its policy in relation to the report to be submitted to the Ministry, the Council carried out improvements to the cattle lairage by providing new feeding troughs, re-surfacing the walls and improvements to the ventilation.

## ABATTOIR EQUIPMENT

In accordance with the requirements of the Factory Inspector the Council investigated the possibility of improving the safety arrangements of the hydraulic lift and towards the end of the year accepted a quotation for installing a system of inter-locking gates.

## SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (Amendment) Act, 1954

Section 1 of the Act is applicable within the area to sheep, ewes, wethers, rams and lambs, and with the exception of Kosher meat, all cattle are humanely killed by the captive bolt pistol and the smaller animals are electrically stunned before slaughter.

28 licences under Section 3 of the Slaughter of Animals (Amendment Act, 1954) were granted by the Council to operate for the year 1959.

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958 The Slaughterhouse (Reports) Direction, 1959

Circular FSH 4/59 scheduled 2nd November, 1959 as the commencement of the twelve month period during which the authority's report to the Minister must be made.

Preparation of a scheme of essential improvements and also alterations and additions thought to be desirable, was being prepared towards the end of the year and after consideration by the authority the scheme, embodied in the report, would be submitted during 1960.





## INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The following are particulars for 1959 of the number of animals slaughtered and examined at the Abattoir:-

<u>Cows</u>	<u>Heifers and Steers</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Total</u>
342	1,458	459	17,159	5,061	24,479

The total number of visits paid to the Abattoir, Markets and Shops by the Public Health Inspectors for the purposes of inspection of meat and other foods was as follows:-

Visits and revisits made to the Public Abattoir  
by the Public Health Inspectors ..... 421

Visits made to other premises under Public Health  
(Meat Regulations) 1924 and Food and Drugs  
Act, 1955 ..... 218  
639  
      

Summary of unsound meat and other foods surrendered  
and destroyed during the year ended 31st December, 1959:-

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>
Public Abattoir (Meat - Tuberculosis ....	1	14	3	3
Public Abattoir (Meat - Other Diseases) .	7	19	2	24
Public Markets and Shops (Other Foods) .....		19	1	6¼
	10	13	3	5¼



## CONDEMNED MEAT AND OFFAL

In accordance with recommendations of the Ministry of Food to the effect that Local Authorities should control the disposal of condemned meat and offal from their Abattoir, the Council has assumed this responsibility. Periodically, approved contractors are invited to quote for the purchase of these materials and the Council accepts the most favourable offer, consistent with facilities to collect on agreed days. All proceeds are refunded to the owners of the animals concerned.

The following tables shows the percentage figures for the year ended 31st December, 1959, of those carcasses affected with:-

1. Tuberculosis
2. Diseases other than Tuberculosis.
3. Cysticercus Bovis.

### Number Inspected:-

<u>Cows</u>	<u>Heifers and Steers</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
342	1,458	459	17,159	5,061

### 1. Tuberculosis only:

	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Heifers and Steers</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Carcases	1	1	1
Parts	44	20	71
Percentage	13.2%	1.4%	1.4%

### 2. All Diseases other than Tuberculosis:

	<u>Beasts</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Carcases	3	25	2
Parts	300	574	286
Percentage	16.7%	3.4%	5.7%

### 3. Cysticercus Bovis -- Nil.





FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The Pontypridd Council administers the above Act in this area and the Authority's Public Health Inspectors are appointed sampling Officers. Mr. D.Evans Jones, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., of the Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff, is the Public Analyst appointed to act for this district.

In the course of the past year, the following wide range of samples (Formal and Informal) were submitted to, and reported upon, by the Analyst:

Sample	Genuine	Non-Genuine
Milk	99	8
Margarine	3	
Lard	2	
Shredded Beef Suet	2	
Baking Powder	1	
Malt Vinegar	4	
Brawn	6	
Pork Sausage	8	
Ice-cream	2	
Butter	2	
Flour	3	
Sauce	3	
Pie	1	
Meat Paste	4	
Fish Paste	2	
Soft Drink	7	
Gelatine	2	
Table Jelly	2	
Buttermints	5	
Apples	1	
Tea	3	
Cream	3	
Cooking Fat	1	
Ground Almonds	1	
Pancake Mixture	1	1
Sponge Mixture	1	
Gravy Mixture	1	
White Pepper	1	
Soup	4	
Cheese	1	
Beer	4	
Cider	2	
Marmalade	2	
Saccharin Tablet	1	
Blackcurrant Drink	2	
Sultanas	1	
	188	9



The average composition of milk samples for 1959, was 3.68% milk fat and 8.63% solids-not-fat, compared with the standard laid down in the milk regulations of 3% milk fat and 8.5% solids-not-fat.

Following are details of the substandard food:-

Milk .....	57P	-	Informal	-	Deficient in Fat (2 per cent).
Milk .....	58P	-	Informal	-	Deficient in Fat (7 per cent).
Milk .....	61P	-	Informal	-	Deficient in Fat (5 per cent).
Milk .....	P70	-	Formal	-	Deficient in Fat (8 per cent).
Milk .....	P107	-	Formal	-	Deficient in Fat (7 per cent).
Milk .....	P117	-	Formal	-	Deficient in Fat (25 per cent).
Milk .....	P148	-	Formal	-	Deficient in Fat (7 per cent).
Milk .....	P149	-	Formal	-	Deficient in Fat (20 per cent).
Pancake Mixture .....	176P	-	Informal	-	Infested with meal mites and book lice.

In respect of the above deficiencies, the following action was taken:-

57P	-	Milk	-	Informal .....	Follow-up Formal sample satisfactory.
(58P	-	Milk	-	Informal .....	Follow-up Formal sample unsatisfactory.
(P70	-				"Appeal-to-Cow" samples also showed Milk fat below standard.
61P	-	Milk	-	Informal .....	Follow-up Formal sample satisfactory.
P107	-	Milk	-	Formal .....	This was a sample from one of four churns in the consignment. The average fat content for the four churns was satisfactory and follow-up samples showed a satisfactory average. Of the four follow-up samples two samples (P112 and P113) were reported as being deficient in non-fatty solids, but the freezing point tests were satisfactory, showing no evidence of added water.
P117	-	Milk	-	Formal .....	This was not a sample of the average of this producer's milk as supplied to the wholesaler. Follow-up samples were satisfactory.
P148 and P149	-	Milk	-	Formal.....	These were samples of morning milk from four churns in the consignment. The average fat content was satisfactory. The follow-up samples showed morning milk to be deficient in milk fat with a slight average deficiency. The farmer attributed this to a high percentage of fresh calvers in the herd.
176P	-	Pancake Mixture	-	Informal...	The consignment was surrendered and destroyed.





### DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD

Consignments of food which have been condemned by the Public Health Inspectors as being unfit for human consumption are surrendered, stained and dispatched to the Council's controlled tip. The Authority is fortunate in having available a plentiful and regular supply of flue dust, and the food, with all other refuse is more than adequately covered. The tip is regularly inspected.

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 (Section 2)

The Council took proceedings under the Act against the Retailer and the Bakery on two charges of selling an adulterated loaf of bread.

The Retailer was acquitted on both charges but the Bakery was found guilty and fined £5.

### CANCER

Deaths from Cancer (all forms) in the Pontypridd area recorded during 1959 were as follows:-

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
39	38	77

The above figures, constituting a death rate of 2.05 per 1,000 population show a very slight decrease on those of last year, when the total reached 81 with a death rate of 2.1 per 1,000. The number of deaths from lung cancer in 1959 was 12 including 2 women, giving a decrease of 3 over 1958.

It is noteworthy that lung cancer now kills more people than tuberculosis.



## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

(Other than Tuberculosis) during 1959

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Total cases Notified</u>	<u>Cases admitted to hospital</u>	<u>Total Deaths</u>
Food Poisoning	33	1	-
Sonne' Dysentery	1	-	-
Scarlet Fever	6	-	-
Pneumonia	17	13	15
Puerperal Pyrexia	11	10	-
Measles	221	1	-
Erysipelas	2	-	-
Para. Polio	1	1	-

## PUERPERAL PYREXIA REGULATIONS

1939

Eleven cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were reported during the year, ten from Hospitals. These responded to treatment and no deaths resulted.

## MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no maternal deaths in the district in 1959. This gratifying result can be attributed to improved care of mothers before, during and after confinement, and reflects credit on the general practitioner, hospital and local authority services. Modern drugs to combat infection have of course played a great part in this improvement.

## AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The ambulance service is the responsibility of the Glamorgan County Council, and the depot serving the Pontypridd area is situated at Hawthorn, near Pontypridd. The telephone number is Pontypridd 2522. Ambulances and cars for all types of cases are maintained at this depot.





# REPLACEMENT OF DESTROYED BEDDING

Authority is given to the Local Authority, by Section 167 - ss.4 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to replace bedding soiled and suspected of containing infection after infectious diseases.

No such replacement was made in 1959.

## CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

### NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD DURING THE YEAR 1959

Disease	Graig	Rhon-dda	Town	Cil-fynydd	Trallwn	Treforest	Rhydyfelin	Total
Measles	2	76	12	12	73	12	34	221
Tuberculosis: Respiratory	3	2	1	2	5	4	10	27
Non-Respiratory	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	4
Food Poisoning	-	11	-	3	14	3	2	33
Scarlet Fever	-	3	-	-	1	1	1	6
Erysipelas	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	2	-	1	1	2	2	11
Pneumonia	2	5	1	-	-	6	3	17
Dysentery	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Para. Polio.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	11	100	14	19	96	29	54	323



CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS

Notified during 1959

Disease	Under 1 year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	-	-	-	11
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	6	8	17
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Measles	4	34	46	47	46	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	221
Sonne's Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	1	-	-	-	6	3	5	11	6	1	-	33
T.B. Respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	5	4	10	2	27
T.B. Non-respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	4
Para. Polio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total	5	35	46	47	47	56	5	14	28	10	19	11	323





## NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

### Poliomyelitis

In spite of the long periods of hot weather experienced in 1959 - conditions which predispose towards a "polio" epidemic - only one case was reported. It is too early yet to assess the results of the vaccination campaign on the population as a whole, but it is reasonable to assume that it has had a contributory effect in the remarkable reduction in the number of cases occurring annually in England and Wales since vaccination was introduced. What has been established beyond doubt is that the vaccine is exceptionally safe and very effective in reducing the likelihood of the vaccinated individual developing poliomyelitis.

### Food Poisoning

An outbreak of food poisoning occurred during the year which was of considerable interest, as I believe it to be of a type which will become of increasing importance during the next few years. The outbreak was caused by a batch of cream trifles, and there were 32 cases which were known to us, although it is likely that there were at least an equal number not notified.

The particular organism which had infected the trifles was one of the salmonella family, a group of organisms which can thrive in the intestines of various animals, including man, usually causing a disease in the animal. For example one of these organisms is responsible for typhoid fever in man, and another (a common cause of food poisoning and in fact the cause of this outbreak) affects mice resulting in a typhoid-like illness. During and after its illness the mouse can of course infect food.

Unfortunately hens are frequent carriers of Salmonella and so their eggs are often infected. This is not a serious matter as far as the ordinary domestic use of eggs is concerned, as these eggs are usually well cooked and the germs destroyed. However, in the food trade increasing use is made of frozen liquid eggs, that is to say, eggs less their shells put into a large tin, or other container. The danger here is that one infected egg can contaminate the whole container, and when this container arrives at a food factory such as a bakery the contamination can be very widespread.

To return to the Pontypridd outbreak, it was found on investigations that the trifles had been prepared on the previous day and left one night to set. The following morning the cream was added and they were sent out of the bakery. The danger in this practice is in keeping this type of commodity over night in a warm place - and a bakery is usually very warm. In addition to the normal warmth from the ovens the night in question was one of the warmest of the year, so there were ideal conditions for the rapid multiplication of the food poisoning organisms, which might have got into the trifles through contaminated utensils or someone's hands, the original source being infected egg.



Fortunately the firm using the bakery took an enlightened view and confections of this kind are now stored in a refrigerator thus preventing the multiplication of any organisms which may be present. The other step which should in my view be taken is the pasteurisation of egg products of this kind; this would have to be done on a national level and fortunately there are signs that this may be enforced in the future.

#### POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

The national scheme for vaccination against poliomyelitis commenced in 1956 under the control of the respective County Medical Officers.

The Divisional Medical Officer has supplied the following figures showing the progress in the Pontypridd area during the year 1959.

The total number of injections given during the year was 10,428, made up as follows:

First Injections .....	2,758
Second Injections .....	3,339
Third Injections ,.....	4,331

The figures for 1959 are as follows:-

a. 0-15 years .....	First .....	1085
	Second ....	1298
	Third .....	3468
b. 15 years to 26 years .....	First .....	1673
	Second ....	2041
	Third .....	863
c. Expectant Mothers .	First .....	201
	Second ....	177
	Third .....	79
d. Medical Practitioners and Families .....		13
Ambulance Drivers .....		2





## LABORATORY WORK AND FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff, examines and reports upon all pathological specimens submitted from the Pontypridd area. The number of suspected and routine specimens sent by the Health Department and by local doctors during the past year was 59. These included throat and nose swabs, sputa, blood, pus, faeces, cerebro-spinal fluid, etc.

Outfits for the collection of specimens for transmission through the post are kept at the office of the Public Health Department for the use of medical practitioners of the town.

## HOSPITAL PROVISION FOR CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Where hospital admission is deemed desirable, cases of infectious diseases are accepted at the Cardiff Isolation Hospital at Canton, Cardiff, and at the Tyntyla Isolation Hospital, Pentre, Rhondda. In practice, the more serious types of infectious diseases, such as poliomyelitis and cerebro-spinal meningitis are usually treated at Cardiff. Special facilities also exist at the hospital at Canton for the treatment of tubercular meningitis and miliary tuberculosis, both of which require skilled and prolonged nursing care and attention.

The Isolation Hospital at Tonteg, formerly administered by the Pontypridd Council now functions as a tuberculosis Sanatorium under the control of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board. The hospital has a capacity of fifty-six beds and both male and female cases are admitted for treatment. Ten of the beds are provided for children.

## PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925 - SECTION 62 and PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 - SECTION 172

The Local Authority took no action under these sections during 1959.



TUBERCULOSIS - NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1959

	<u>New Cases</u>					<u>Deaths</u>				
	<u>Res-</u>		<u>Non-Res-</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Res-</u>		<u>Non-Res-</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>piratory</u>		<u>piratory</u>			<u>piratory</u>		<u>piratory</u>		
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-15 years	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
15-25 years	3	1	1	1	6	-	-	-	-	-
25-35 years	2	3	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-
35-45 years	1	3	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	1
45-65 years	7	3	1	-	11	2	-	-	1	3
Over 65 years	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1
	16	11	2	2	31	2	1	1	1	5

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1954</u>
Respiratory	0.08	0.09	0.13	0.16	0.16	0.13
Non-Respiratory	0.05	0.02	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
All forms of Tuberculosis	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.16	0.16	0.13





## TUBERCULOSIS

The following information has been supplied by Doctor J.G.Cox, in respect of Pontypridd and Rhondda areas which form the district under his control:-

There has been little change in the Tuberculosis picture for 1959 as compared with 1958. The number of new cases of Tuberculosis discovered shows little variation, but there has been a slight reduction in the total number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register.

The main problem now is tubercle in the older age groups; more in the male population than the female. These cases are referred to the clinics by the General Practitioners or may be discovered on contact examination. Unfortunately many of the elderly contacts are not keen on attending the Clinic and a great deal of persuasion is needed to get them X-Rayed. The co-operation of all concerned is needed in getting these people to the Clinic as they are the foci of infection who keep the disease spreading.

B.C.G. work has been continued at full pressure and this preventive work, combined with the School Medical Service work on the vaccination of school leavers, will in time help in the reduction of the Tuberculosis infectivity of the district. The positive reactors discovered by the School Medical Surveys are now being X-Rayed at the Clinic and occasional cases of active Tuberculosis are discovered as a result.

It is hoped that the re-housing of families with members suffering from Tuberculosis will continue to be regarded as top priority.



### VACCINATION WITH B.C.G.

The vaccination of Contacts of Tuberculosis is the responsibility of the Chest Service, and the vaccination of school leavers is carried out by the School Medical Service.

Number of parental consents requested .....	332
Number of accepted B.C.G. vaccination .....	262
Number of Mantoux tested .....	216
Number negative .....	178
Number vaccinated .....	171

These figures relate to children attending schools in the Pontypridd area only.

### INFANT WELFARE

There has been no change in the number or scope of the Infant Welfare Centres in Pontypridd now administered by the Glamorgan County Council.

The following Clinics hold weekly sessions:

Pontypridd .....	Central Clinic, Park.
Treforest .....	Saron Chapel Vestry.
Rhydyfelin .....	Ebenezer Chapel.
Hopkinstown .....	Hall, Foundry Road.

In addition, fortnightly sessions are held at:

Hawthorn .....	Bethel Chapel Hall.
Pontshonnorton .....	Merthyr Road Clinic.





INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1959

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

Cause of Death	Under 1 week		1 - 2 weeks		2 - 3 weeks		3 - 4 weeks		Total under 4 weeks		Over 4 weeks & under 3 months		3 - 6 months		6 - 9 months		9 - 12 months		Total.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Hydrocephalus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Prematurity	5	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
Haem. disease of newborn	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Atelectasis	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cong. meningo-myelocoele	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cong. Trachea-oesophageal fistula	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
All Causes	6	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	6	6	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	7	9



### CO-OPERATION WITH VOLUNTARY BODIES

Mr. William Rees, the local Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, has kindly sent me the following report of the Society's work in the Pontypridd District during 1959.

During the year, he dealt with 78 cases affecting the welfare of 151 children, summarised as follows:-

Neglect .....	33
Ill treatment .....	11
Beyond Control .....	6
Moral Danger .....	4
Aid or advice sought ..	24

Again the Society were able to deal with the cases of child neglect without having to prosecute any parent from the Pontypridd area, but was obliged to take three children before the Juvenile Court because they were in need of care or protection. In one case the Society took action to protect a boy, aged eight years, who was constantly running away from his home and sleeping out. The parents were unable to prevent this, and eventually the boy was taken before the Juvenile Court to protect him from danger, and he was committed to the care of the Local Authority.

In the second case they were called upon to protect a young girl who was exposed to moral danger. Arrangements have been made for her to enter a special school where she will receive training. In the third case they were called upon to rescue a small boy from a very unhappy home; the parents were not living together and the boy had been told in no uncertain manner that he was not wanted. This reached such an extent that the child's health suffered and he was taken away from this poor home. The Society is pleased to say that he has improved in every way and is now a happy child once again.

Mr. Rees expresses his thanks to the staff of the Public Health Department for the help given him, and the staff in turn express their appreciation of Mr. Rees' readiness to help at all times.





CAUSES OF DEATH 1959

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis of respiratory system .....	2	1	3
Tuberculosis - other sites .....	1	1	2
<b>Malignant Neoplasm:</b>			
Stomach .....	11	11	22
Lungs .....	10	2	12
Breast .....	-	9	9
Uterus .....	-	2	2
Other Sites .....	18	14	32
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia .....	2	-	2
Vascular Lesions of nervous system .....	43	44	87
Coronary disease, angina .....	61	36	97
Hypertension with heart disease .....	6	4	10
Other Heart diseases .....	24	27	51
Other circulatory diseases .....	20	15	35
Influenza .....	14	7	21
Other infective diseases .....	1	-	1
Pneumonia .....	9	6	15
Bronchitis .....	22	3	25
Other diseases of respiratory system .....	9	3	12
Diabetes .....	2	2	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .....	2	-	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .....	1	2	3
Nephritis and nephrosis .....	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate .....	3	-	3
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .....	-	-	-
Congenital malformations .....	3	3	6
Other defined or ill-defined diseases .....	16	30	46
Motor vehicle accidents .....	2	2	4
Suicide .....	2	1	3
Other accidents .....	11	4	15
Syphilitic disease .....	1	1	2
	<u>297</u>	<u>231</u>	<u>528</u>





NOTIFICATION AND DEATH RATES FOR CERTAIN  
INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR 1959

	Pontypridd	
	Rate per 1,000 Population	
	<u>1959</u>	<u>1958</u>
<u>Deaths</u>		
Whooping Cough	0.0	0.0
Diphtheria	0.0	0.0
Tuberculosis	0.13	0.11
Influenza	0.55	0.13
Smallpox	0.0	0.0
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	0.0	0.0
Pneumonia	0.40	0.38
<u>Notifications (Corrected)</u>		
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	0.0	0.0
Meningococcal Infection	0.0	0.0
Scarlet Fever	0.16	1.03
Whooping Cough	0.0	0.11
Diphtheria	0.0	0.0
Erysipelas	0.01	0.06
Food Poisoning	0.88	0.11
Measles	5.9	13.4
Pneumonia	0.45	0.17
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	0.01	0.0
Dysentery	0.01	0.59
Tuberculosis	0.85	0.9



APPENDIX

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1959  
FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF PONTYPRIDD IN THE COUNTY  
OF GLAMORGAN

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories  
Act, 1937

Part I of the Act

Premises	Number on Register	Inspect- ions	Number of	
			Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	60	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	182	59	11	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- Workers' premises)	2	-	-	-
Total	244	59	11	-





# Factories Act, 1937 (Con't)

## Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
a. Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
b. Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	7	-
c. Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	1	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-Work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	3	-	8	-



Factories Act, 1937 (cont'd).

Part VIII of the Act (Section 110).

OUTWORK

Nature of Work	No. of out-workers in August list re- quired by Section 110 (1) (c)
Wearing (Making apparel (etc. (Cleaning (and (Washing	66
Total	66

Signature

*G. W. Foster*

Medical Officer of Health.



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